

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. In the Court of Ordinary. T. M. Hudson and Lewis McMillan, Applicants.

Having been shown to my satisfaction that the heirs of Smith McMillan, deceased, named not known, Hiram McMillan, Alfred McMillan, Alexander McMillan, Debrah McMillan, in this case reside without this State, it is ordered that they appear at the Court of Ordinary to be holden at Spartanburg Court House for Spartanburg District, on Friday the 29th day of April next, to show cause if any they can, why a final settlement of the estate of Hiram McMillan, deceased, should not be made and a decree entered thereon.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D. 2d. Feb 28 41 2m.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. In the Court of Ordinary. Robert McCraw, Ex'or., Applicant, vs Pleasant McCraw, N. J. Sarrett and wife, et al. Defendants.

Petition for final settlement and decree. I appearing to my satisfaction that Pleasant McCraw, legal heirs and representatives of William McCraw deceased, names not known, George McCraw, Peter McCraw, N. J. Sarrett and wife, Debby Sarrett, J. M. McCraw, Perry Humphries and wife Aradine, These Wood and wife James and C. A. McCraw, defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that they appear at the Court of Ordinary to be holden for Spartanburg District at Spartanburg Court House, on the 4th day of June next, to show cause, if any they can, why a final settlement of the estate of William McCraw, deceased, should not be made and a decree rendered thereon.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D. 3d. March 10 47 3m.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. In the Court of Ord nary. A. J. Foster, Applicant, vs Mary Dodd, et al Defendants.

Petition for sale of real estate of W. T. Tanner, deceased.

I appearing to my satisfaction that Maiden Green and the legal heirs and representatives of Floyd Tanner, deceased, names not known, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered that they do appear and object to the division or sale of the real estate of W. T. Tanner, deceased, on or before the 24th day of June next, or their consent to the same will be entered of record.

JNO. EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D. 3d. March 31 49 3m.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. SPARTANBURG DISTRICT. In the Court of Ordinary. Harrie R. J. Montgomery, Applicant, vs John D. Montgomery, et al Defendants.

Petition to prove Will of Mary F. Montgomery deceased, in data and solemn form of law. I appearing to my satisfaction that Nancy Fowler one of the Defendants in this case resides beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered that she appear at the Court of Ordinary to be holden for Spartanburg District at Spartanburg Court House on the 12th day of June next, to show cause, if any exists why the will of Mary A. Montgomery deceased, should not be admitted to probate in due and solemn form of law.

Witness my hand and seal of Office, March 14th, 1864. JOHN EARLE BOMAR, O. S. D. 3d. March 17 48 3m.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA. UNION DISTRICT. In the Court of Ordinary.

WHEREAS WILLIAM T. BRIANT, Administrator of the estate of JEREMIAH KIRBY, deceased, has applied to me to have the estate of said deceased settled; and it appearing to my satisfaction that the following defendants reside from and beyond the limits of this State, viz: Adon Kirby and children of Emanuel Kirby, whose names are unknown.

It is therefore ordered that they appear personally or by Attorney before me in the Court of Ordinary, at Union Court House, on the 27th day of May next, and object, or their consent to the same will be entered on record.

C. GAGE, O., U. D. Feb 20 46 3m.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE. I offer for sale a large and commodious brick house, containing six large rooms. The house is built after an approved model. The improvements are all new. The lot is eligible and well shaded by forest grove. The situation is beautiful, and convenient to the Male and Female Colleges of this Town. This property can be treated for at private sales at any time, until sale day in November when it will be sold at public outcry unless sold before. The late purchaser having no use for it.

C. LEE, Jr. October 22 80 1f.

Taxes. Taxes. I will, if not providentially hindered, attend at Spartanburg Court House, on sale days in April, May and June next, to collect the balance of State and District TAXES, for 1864. All persons who have failed to pay their Taxes, will have to pay in five dollar notes or under, or lose 25 per cent on the amount paid.

The Books will be closed after the first Monday in June next, and executions will be issued against all defaulters.

R. C. POOLE, T. C. March 31 49 4f.

LOST SHEEP! STRAYED from the Subscriber, on Lawson's Fork, near McKains Factory, in November last, Ten head of Sheep. Five are marked with a crop in the right ear, and a slope in the left; marks of the others unknown. A liberal reward will be given for these Sheep or any information concerning them.

C. H. MABRY, Jr. Jan 14 40 1f.

Dental Notice My office is over Bobo, Edwards & Carlisle's Law Office. C. LEE, D. D. S. March 19 1y.

Crow Bar Lost BETWEEN Pacolet Depot and Spartanburg. Any one will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office.

Feb 26 45 1f.

\$10 Reward.

LOST on or about the 10th day of February last in the wagon yard near the Depot in Spartanburg Village, a small volume in pocket book form containing Tables and formulas for mechanics and engineers by Haswell. My name is written in full on the inside lids and on the blank leaves there are given in pencil, formulas for the solution of many cases which frequently occur in military engineering so that the finder cannot mistake to whom it belongs. I am very anxious to recover this volume, as a copy of it cannot be purchased anywhere in the south. I have authorized Wm. H. Frimmer to pay the finder a liberal reward who will return it to the Spartan Office. JNO. WANKSTON DAVIS, Co. E., 1st Regiment, Engineer Troops, Camp Gilmer, Yr. April 21 51 5s.

HEADQUARTERS CONSCRIPT DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA April 20, 1864. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 7.

PERSONS between the ages of 17 and 18 and between 45 and 60 years, who failed to report for enrollment by the 10th instant, will report to the Enrolling Officers of their respective Districts ON OR BEFORE THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT, and will be enrolled without prejudice because of such default, on rendering a satisfactory excuse therefor.

Those who fail to report within the time hereby extended, will be enrolled as conscripts and assigned to service with those between the ages of 18 and 45; unless they shall render a satisfactory excuse for such default, to be judged of by the Bureau of Conscription at Richmond.

C. D. MELTON, Major, Commandant of Conscripits. Tri-weekly Courier and Weekly four times; all other papers in the State copy once. April 28 52 1w.

Headquarters, COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPT., S. C., COLUMBIA, April 26, 1864.

COMPLAINTS against the agents to manufacture spirits in the several Districts having reached this Department, showing an evident misunderstanding and misconstruction of the Act and their contracts, the following regulations are published for the better information of the agents and all concerned, which must be strictly complied with.

1st. The spirits manufactured are to be sold only to regularly practicing physicians and registered druggists, residing in same District with agent, for current funds, at the price named in the contract.

2d. Physicians living in one District and practicing in another and adjoining, may be allowed to draw a portion of spirits from the distiller of that District, for the use of their patients, residing therein.

3d. No agent has a right to demand grain for spirits.

4th. The following pledge will be required by the agent, and must be given in every instance before any portion of the spirits manufactured can be manufactured: "I, the undersigned, (regularly practicing physician or registered druggist, et cetera) District, do hereby pledge my honor that I will not use, sell or dispose of any portion of the spirits furnished to me by the agent to manufacture pure spirits for the District of \_\_\_\_\_, except for medicinal purposes, and that I will not sell or otherwise dispose of the same at an advance of more than twenty five per cent on its cost."

5th. The quantity to be sold to each regularly practicing physician and registered druggist, under the act, is not to exceed fifty gallons of whiskey and five gallons of alcohol during the year, strictly for medicinal purposes. The agents are recommended to deliver the above quantity (if required) when practicable, in equal monthly instalments, \$5 to be given for each portion when called for, and not to deliver any one the whole quantity at once, to the exclusion, for the time, of others.

6th. Agents are requested to make out and forward to this Department punctually, on the last day of each quarter, or as soon after as possible, their returns, on the blanks furnished, of all spirits manufactured and sold by them during the quarter.

By order of the Governor. RICHARD CALDWELL, Lieut. Col and Commissary General S. C.

All papers in the State please copy once, and send bills in duplicate, with copy of advertisement attached, to this Department for payment. Bills paid quarterly. April 28 52 1t.

LAST NOTICE!

NOTICE is hereby given to all Manufacturers of Cottons, Linens and Cloths, Leather, Shoes, Hats, Liquors and all others of whatsoever kind, who are liable to pay tax in kind for the Relief of Soldiers' families. That from and after the 5th of May next, that execution will be issued against all who fail to pay by that time.

Manufacturers of Shoes, Hats and Liquors Blacksmiths, Carriages, Wagons, Buggies and Stone Ware, may commute their Tax in kind by paying the same by the time above mentioned.

It is all important to the relief of many Soldiers' families who are now suffering for bread that those liable to pay Tax in kind, should come forward and promptly pay up their respective debts.

J. D. CLEVELAND, Chairman, S. B. R. Goo. W. H. Lugo, Sec'y and Treasurer. April 28 52 1t.

WALKER HOUSE.

OWING to the advanced age and the inability of the Proprietress of this HOUSE, with the great increase of patronage that this House has been receiving from day to day for months past—being seldom less than from FORTY to SIXTY—she will close the same from and after this date, and no boarders or transient persons will be hereafter accommodated thereon.

This is situated in the town of Spartanburg, with six acres of land, situated on Main street, midway between the Spartanburg and Union Rail Road Depot and the Court House, and which has been regularly kept open as a Hotel for upwards of 22 years past, without any interruption.

NOW OFFERED FOR SALE, with the Furniture contained therein. The House contains FIFTY ROOMS. Several of them quite large, at least 10 of them 20 feet square, and the balance comfortable chambers—all well ventilated with large windows, and well shaded with large oak trees around the premises.

The House is in perfect order, and needs no repairs, and well arranged for immediate use. Terms made known by applying to the Proprietress. The Servants belonging to the House are well skilled, can be hired if desired. Sufficient amount of good woodland to serve the use of the House for many years within 1 1/2 miles of the place, can be purchased with the premises, if so desired.

M. B. WALKER, Proprietress. Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 8, 1863. Sept. 10 54 1f.

MR LONG'S GREAT SPEECH IN THE YANKEE CONGRESS.

No item of news, perhaps, says the Richmond Examiner, has attracted more attention, or excited more interest than the late bold speech of Mr Long in the Yankee Congress. No sooner was it uttered than the whole Republican party was on his heels like a pack of curs, and an exciting controversy ensued, which lasted through four whole days. A resolution was introduced for his expulsion for daring to utter such sentiments, but seeing that it could not be carried, the Republicans substituted for it a resolution of censure. This led to a sharp and agonizing debate, and was finally carried—but by the very close vote of eighty against seventy. To add further humiliation, as it were, it was proposed that the vote of censure be read to Mr. Long by the Speaker during the session of the House, but this proposition was laid upon the table by a vote of seventy-one against sixty nine.

We give a few extracts from this speech, to show the ground upon which Mr. Long stood, and the views he entertained upon the issue of the present struggle. This may be hailed as the first token we have had from Lincoln's country, that may possibly lead to a cessation of hostilities. Mr. Long introduced his speech as follows: MR. CHAIRMAN: I speak to-day for the preservation of the Government, and although for the first time within these walls, I propose to indulge in that freedom of speech and latitude of debate so freely exercised by other gentlemen for the past four months, and which is admissible under the rules in the present condition of the House, but for which I may say and the position which I occupy upon this floor and in this country, I am well prepared to assume the responsibility of a representative of the people. I intend to proclaim the deliberate convictions of my judgment in this fearful hour of the country's peril. And now, Mr. Chairman, as we are in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, let us inquire, how stands the Union to-day?

THE PROSPECT NOW. The City of Washington is to-day, as it has been for three years, guarded by Federal troops in all the forts and fortifications with which it is surrounded to prevent an attack from the enemy, and as an evidence of the dispeniency of the Administration, and the unsuccessful opening of the spring campaign of the fourth year in the progress of the war, the Morning Chronicle of this city, the President's organ, in an editorial a few mornings since, said: "Charleston has not been taken; Lee maintains a bold front on the Rapid Ann; the Florida expedition was a failure; the Sherman expedition has not been a success; and the rebels have everywhere shown more vigor than they were supposed to possess."

Although the same paper, and others in support of the Administration, have told the country from time to time during the past winter, that the rebellion was crushed, and slavery was dead; that the Confederates were deserting in whole regiments at a time, counting within our lines, taking the oath, and describing the most horrible suffering and demoralization from want of food, clothing and ill treatment, yet at the very time the people have been so deceived and misled, from day to day, the President calls for 500,000 more troops, and in a few weeks follows it with an additional call for 200,000 more; making 700,000 since the first of January, and over 2,500,000 since the commencement of the war out of the 3,500,000 who voted in the so-called loyal States at the last Presidential election, when 75,000 militia were to end it in twenty, or at most sixty days.

THE INAUGURATION OF THE WAR. A little over three years ago, the present occupant of the Presidential mansion, at the other end of the avenue, came into this city under cover of night, disguised in a plaid cloak and Scotch cap, lest, as was feared by his friends, he might have received a warmer greeting than would have been agreeable on his way through Baltimore, at the hands of the constituents of the honorable gentleman from Maryland (Mr. Davis). On the 4th of March he was inaugurated, and in his address depreciated civil war, using that ever to be a memorable language, "Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical old question as to terms of intercourse are again up on you." Seven States had up to that time seceded from the Union. All believed that war would be avoided.

At the conclusion of the address the lamented Douglas, who had closely watched every word as it escaped from the lips of the President, turned to a friend, and, with tears in his eyes, "thanked God that after the election of Abraham Lincoln would not involve the nation in a secret meeting of the Governors of a number of States was soon after held in this city. A scheme was devised, and a vessel sent out under pretence of furnishing provisions to the troops with Major Anderson in Fort Sumter. On arriving in Charleston harbor the people of that city fired up on the fort. The telegraph bore the news to this city, and on the first mention to the President, he exclaimed, "I knew they would do it," and his reply in conclusion was that it was intended expressly for that purpose. Seventy-five thousand men were immediately called for, war was inaugurated, twenty days was given the insurgents to lay down their arms; an additional five hundred thousand men were soon called

for, hostilities commenced. The rebellion was to be crushed inside of sixty days, mere troops were called for, the Union was to be restored with all the rights, equality and dignity of the States unimpeded. No man was permitted to question, for a moment, the right of the Government to coerce the States back into the Union. To doubt the right or question the speedy suppression of the rebellion and restoration of the Union, was to be denounced as a traitor to the Government and a sympathizer with the South. Thus, sir, was the war inaugurated. The first year passed away; the second came and passed in like manner; of the third.

HOW NOW STANDS THE WAR? And now, sir, let me again inquire how stands the Union to-day? The brief period of three short years has witnessed a fearful change in this happy and prosperous Government, as seen in its restraints upon personal liberty, and so gentle in its demands upon the restiveness of the people, that the celebrated Humboldt, after travelling through the country, on his return to Europe, said: "The American people have a Government which you can neither see nor feel." Sedition is it now, and so great is the change, that the inquiry might well be made to-day, are we not in Constantinople, in St. Petersburg, in Vienna, in Rome, or in Paris? Military Governors and their Provost Marshals override the laws, and the echo of the armed heel rings forth as clearly now in America as in France or in Austria, and the President sits to-day guarded by armed soldiers, stationed at every approach leading to the executive mansion. So far from crushing the rebellion in sixty days, three years have already passed away, and from the day on which the conflict began up to the present hour, the Confederate army have not been forced beyond the sound of their guns from the dome of the capital in which we are assembled.

If Mr. Lincoln had made a gift of millions of greenbacks to Jefferson Davis to be used as bounty money in recruiting the Confederate army, he could not have done better service to the cause of the South than he has done by this silly, absurd and insulting a netty proclamation, and his equally absurd attempt to create State Governments by dictatorial power. He has in effect said to the Southern people: "You shall not return to the Union except upon such local governments as I and my military officers dictate; and with the aid of his friends in Congress he is enabled to add: "In the event of your submission and return, your estates shall be confiscated; your property, personal and real shall be taken from you; your children shall be disinherited and left homeless and penniless to starve under the stern and unrelenting hand of Northern fanatics; your lands and manor houses shall be parcelled out among our retainers; the negro (freed men) and the adventurer shall sit and rule at your hearthstones, and you—beggars and outcasts—shall be forbidden representation in our national councils, and be shut out forever from offices of trust and honor." Such is the language in which Lincoln and this Congress and the preceding Congress have spoken, and are speaking to the people of the South. And now, sir, with such a prospect before them, as the sequel of submission, outlawry, disfranchisement, social, moral and political degradation, penury for themselves and their children, decreed as their portion, will they throw down their arms and submit to the terms? Who shall believe that the free, proud American blood which courses with as quick pulsation through their veins as well as our own, will not be spilled to the last drop in resistance? This is the source from whence comes encouragement, strength, support and sustenance for the Confederate, herein lies the secret of the unity of their action, the prolongation of the contest and the desperation of the conflict produced, not by anything said, or measures proposed by gentlemen upon this side of the House, or by any measures proposed or policy advocated by the Democratic party, but by the acts of the gentlemen who make the charges, and the President and his military commanders, who issue the proclamation and military orders.

WHAT THE NORTH HAS GAINED BY THIS WAR. We have made, Mr. Chairman, by this war eight millions of bitter enemies upon the American Continent. While time shall last the recollections of this bloody strife will never fade from the memories of the people North and South, but will be handed down to the latest generation. The words Shiloh, Antietam, Gettysburg, Murfreesboro, Richmond, Vicksburg and Fort Donelson, are words of division and disunion, and will serve to bring up emotions of eternal hate. If it were true, as was alleged by a distinguished Senator from Ohio, (Mr. Wade) in a speech in Portland in 1855, "that he believed that no two nations on the earth hated each other as much as the North and South," how much more true is the remark now after they have been arrayed in such bloody contests. It is the object of the world to cut and cleave asunder, but never to unite. What union is there between Russia and Poland, between Austria and Hungary, between England and Catholic Ireland, where the sword and the bayonet for centuries have been employed? In a sad condition of national strength, they are sources of weakness to countries that hold them in so great esteem, and which would this day be stronger without them than with them.

Mr. Chairman, these are some of history as full of warning, for example. Much better would it have been for us in the beginning—much better would it be now—to consent to a division of our magnificent empire and equitable amicable relations with our estranged brethren, than to seek to hold them to us by the power of the sword.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVES.

I believe that there are but two alternatives, and these are, either an acknowledgment of the independence of the South as an independent nation, or their complete subjugation and extermination as a people; and of these alternatives I prefer the former. Mr. Chairman; I take little or no interest in the discussion of the question which many of my political friends would make an issue as to how this war shall be prosecuted; its manner and object. I regard this as worse than trifling with the great question. I do not believe there can be any prosecution of the war against a sovereign State under the Constitution, and I do not believe that a war so carried on can be prosecuted so as to render it proper, justifiable or expedient. An unconstitutional war can only be carried on in an unconstitutional manner, and to prosecute it further under the idea of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Stevens) as a war waged against the Confederate States as an independent nation, for the purpose of conquest and abrogation, as he proposes, and the Administration is in truth and in fact doing, I am equally opposed.

I will say further, Mr. Chairman, that if this war is to be still further prosecuted, I prefer that it shall be done under the auspices of those who now conduct its management, as I do not wish the party with which I am connected to be in any degree responsible for its results, which cannot be otherwise than disastrous and suicidal—for the responsibility remain where it is until we can have a change of policy instead of men, if such a thing is possible. Nothing could be more fatal for the Democratic party than to seek to come into power pledged to a continuance of a war policy—such a policy would be a libel upon its creed in the past, and the ideas that lie at the basis of all free Governments, and would lead to its complete demoralization and ruin.

I believe the masses of the Democratic party are for peace, that they would be placed in a false position if they should nominate a war candidate for the Presidency and seek to make the issue upon the narrow basis of how the war should be prosecuted. For my own part, as I have already indicated, I fear that our old Government cannot be preserved even under the best auspices, and under any policy that may now be adopted; yet I desire to see the Democratic party, with which I have always been connected, preserve its consistency, and Republican character unshaken.

NORTHERN NEWS.

KNOXVILLE, April 15.—After four days of personal warring, the radicals broke up the convention. The whole affair is scandalous.

A correspondent of the Gazette, who has just returned to Chattanooga from a scout into Dixie, says he did not visit Dalton, but learned from a rebel citizen who lately visited Johnston's headquarters, that he saw the rebels in our front number 110 regiments, including infantry, cavalry and artillery. This citizen estimated Johnston's numerical strength at 60,000, and declared that he intended to assume the offensive in a very few weeks. He stated that the rebel soldiers were highly elated with the idea of unrestrained conquest. The rebel officers have induced the privates to believe that they will be able to invade Kentucky. This citizen was in high spirits, and talked freely to our scout, supposing him to be a "Texan Ranger."

St. Louis, April 15.—The correspondent of the Union, who was aboard the steamer Platte Valley at Fort Pillow, gave even a more appalling description of the friendliness than our Cairo despatch. Many of the wounded were shot in the hospital. The remainder were driven out and the hospital burned. On the morning after the battle, the rebels went over the field and shot the negroes who had not died from their previous wounds. Many of those who escaped from the works and hospitals, and who desired to be treated as prisoners of war, were ordered to fall into line and inhumbly shot down. Of the 350 colored troops, not more than 35 escaped the massacre, and not one officer of the command survived. Only four officers of the 13th Tennessee escaped death. The loss of the 13th Tennessee was 500 killed and the remainder wounded and captured. Gen. Chalmers told this correspondent that, although he was against killing negro soldiers and their officers, and had done so in his power to stop the carnage, yet, at the same time, he said he believed it was right. Another officer said that our white troops would have been protected had they not been found on duty with the negroes. While the rebels endeavored to conceal their loss, it was evident that they suffered severely. Two negro soldiers, wounded a Fort Pillow, who were buried by the rebels, an afterwards worked themselves out of their graves, were among those brought on the Platte Valley, and are now in the hospital at Mound City.

We learn that a squad of guerrillas, supposed to be Bennette's, passed through Hardinsburg on Monday. The circuit court was in session, and a large number of the citizens of the county were in attendance. A negro, armed to the teeth, accompanied the gang, and it was the suspicion of many that the sable individual was none other than Bennette in disguise. They entered the place on the Louisville turnpike, and all along the road houses were visited and plundered, and travelers roamed on the highway. Whenever a horseman was met who owned a finer steed, or boasted a better saddle or bridle, than any of the thieves got throats, he was at once halted and forced to make an exchange. Great excitement prevailed when the guerrillas halted on the square. However, they did not offer any violence to the citizens, and, after a short delay, started out the Litchfield Turnpike. Bennette and

From the Guardian. Horse Stealing.

Accounts from the Mountain District represent the citizens almost in a state of siege. Scarcely a night passes without some depredation in the way of horse stealing. Slaves have to be guarded and watched strict. Some of the cases are of great hardship. A friend writes to us that a woman, whose husband has been in the army since the beginning of the war, and who, by her own industry has supported herself and eight children, has lately had her only horse stolen, and up to the latest accounts he had not been heard from.

The general features war, in the exhibition of the bad passions of human nature, when the restraints of society are removed, are usually the same in all countries. They are only modified by conditions of society and civilization. We have been surprised by perceiving how many of the features of the war of the revolution have been reproduced in the present struggle. The extortioners, "the murderers of our cause," as Washington styled them, the skulkers, the hoarders of the necessities of life—(though we hope in fewer numbers)—have reappeared, and now the horse stealers are coming into view. It was this great pest of society, the serious loss of the horse upon which a family depended for support, as in the case of the poor woman mentioned above, which induced our ancestors to affix the penalty of death to the offence of horse stealing. It is remarkable too, that many very different causes were at work the same section of this State, the Northwestern should again become the principal scene of this marauding. It was there that the celebrated Schellies, named from their leader Col. Schell, carried on their pernicious practices.

The evil at present prevailing in this section, is very great. Prompt measures should be taken for its suppression. We do not presume to suggest what is the proper remedy, but we think the evil is of sufficient magnitude to demand the interposition of the Government and the State authorities. One or two cases of summary punishment would, probably, put a stop to such practices. It is especially demanded for the protection of the families of our soldiers. We should be recreant to our duty if we failed to protect those whom the soldier has left behind him when he has gone forth to fight for our safety.

THE TERRITORY OF MISCEGENIA.—A New York paper of last week has the following good bit:

The miscegenators may congratulate themselves that their promised land is already in sight. In the United States Senate, on Thursday, in motion of Mr. Wilkinson, of Minnesota, the word "white" was stricken out of the bill establishing a temporary Government for the new territory of "Montana." This effectually brings the negro on an equality with the white inhabitant, and enables both races to cohabit alike and alike under the "organic law." In this view of this promising new territory, would it not be more appropriate to name it "Miscegenia"? It is a more euphonious title than the one proposed. Senator Sumner desired to know the meaning of the name "Montana." He would labor under no ignorance in that respect if the name we suggest should be selected.

Don't forget to save your rags. All the paper mills and newspaper publishers are in a strait for the want of material. It costs nothing to save rags and high prices are paid for them. If the money the rags bring in is not an inducement to take care of them, then do it for the purpose of keeping the newspapers from suspending. White rags of course are preferable, but colored ones will do to make paper of some sort. Cotton or linen rags of any description will make good paper.

Spurgeon says: We in England are getting a little tired of the negroes—we are beginning to find them out. A year or so ago a negro was quite a pet with us, and when one came to us we made much of him; but now too many are coming—they come over in squads they are very ignorant and conceited; we are very willing to help them to be free, to give them money, but then, we do not want any more to do with them.

A Confederate picket, on the Rapidan, lately called out to the Yankee picket opposite, to know who was in command of the "finest army on the planet" now. "Gen. Grant" was the answer. Why did you bring him here?" asked the Confederate. "Oh," replied the Yankee, "you see, Gen. Grant was getting a little too popular to please Mr. Lincoln, and so he sent him here to get Gen. Lee to take him down a little."

TELEGRAPHIC.—The New York Tribune says that the proposed telegraph across Behring's Straits and Asiatic Russia, to connect the United States with Europe, begins to promise hopefully. Mr. Collins has secured all needed privileges from the British and Russian Governments, and will soon lay before Congress the plans agreed upon, asking the United States Government to assist in the enterprise.

Plymouth, N. C., is the County seat of Washington County, situated on the Roanoke River, some eight miles from where it empties into Albemarle Sound. In 1850 its population was 591. At the commencement of the war it was probably twelve or thirteen hundred. It must have been pretty strongly fortified, as is shown by the number of cannon captured.

Politeness is at once one of the most profitable attainments that can grace a human being. It costs less, but purchases much. But, to be truly polite, the heart must be cultivated and refined. A vulgar mind appears uncomely in the garb of politeness.